



DIGITAL INDIA: SCOPE AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

'Digital India' is a programme initiated by Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system. The Digital India drive is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a knowledgeable economy and digitally empowered society, with good governance for citizens by bringing synchronization and co-ordination in public accountability, digitally connecting and delivering the government programs and services to mobilize the capability of information technology across government departments. Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized and this programme strives to provide equal benefit to the user and service provider. The paper attempts to present the concept of digital India, and it also tries to explore its advantages, scope and challenges in the digitalization.

Keywords: Digital India, challenges, scope, etc.



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➤ Introduction:

In the era of digitalization and technological advancement, technology has become an integral part of our life. Technology is a major factor in shaping the new global economy and producing rapid changes in society. In the past decade, new technology has fundamentally changed the way people communicate and work. It is a well-known fact that digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological advancements. These transform the lives of people in many ways and will empower the society in a better manner. 'Digital India' is a programme initiated by Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. The motive behind the Digital India mission is to build participative, transparent and responsive governance to reach out the citizens. It aims to provide all services electronically and promote digital literacy in India with the help of digital technologies which includes the concept of cloud computing and mobile applications have emerged as the catalysts for express economic growth and citizen empowerment. In this perspective, companies all over the world desire to invest in digital India mission. The paper aims to find out the concept of digital India, initiatives of government of India, its scope, and challenges. The historical and observation method has been applied in this study. The data used in this study are secondary. Scholarly views, debates, writings in various magazines and journals have been used to conceptual description.

The primary focus is to clear the concept of digital India, its advantages and the challenges on Indian economy.

The objectives of the paper are:

1. To study the concept of digital India.
2. To study the advantages of digital India.
3. To study the challenges and impact on Indian economy.

➤ **Digital India:**

Run by the government of India, Digital India is a campaign launched to empower the country digitally. The motive of this campaign is to strengthen the electronic services of government services; it is done by reducing the paperwork. It is a very fruitful technique as it takes off the weight of investing time over paperwork and devotes man labor in the various field, it is highly efficient and effective. Started on 1st July 2015, it is to link the rural people with the high-speed internet network to gain any information needed. Improving digital infrastructure, digitally delivering services and digital literacy are the three major aspects of digital India campaign. By digital infrastructure here we mean, creating a space where all the registered citizens will have a digital identity, which will help in getting easy and fast government services. All the government services like managing a bank account, financial management, safe and secure cyberspace, education, distance learning etc. Will now be made much easier to use. Digitally delivering services will facilitate all the people connected to this system and will get benefits of government plans and policies as soon as they are launched and as when it is needed. It will also promote online business as it makes the financial transaction easy by electrification and classless transaction. Also it helps in globalization as it connect one individual to the whole world through their phone or computer screen, it will avoid maintaining of documents at paper length as all will be saved and delivered through the internet at all level like school, colleges, offices, or any other institution.

➤ **Advantages of digital India:**

The following are the some advantages of digital India.

- **No Physical Boundaries:** Digital Learning has no locational and time restrictions. In case of face-to-face learning, the location limits the group of learners to those who have the ability to participate in the area. But this is not the case in digital learning. In digital leaning, there is no physical restriction and the learner can attend the sessions anytime, anywhere according to his/her comfort.

- **More Engagement:** Digital learning is a more engaging experience as compared to traditional learning. Through digital learning, a course can be designed in a way that makes it interactive and fun through the use of multimedia. Even, the more recently developed methods of gamification can be used to enhance the engagement factor.
- **Cost Effective:** Digital learning is cost effective way of education as compared to traditional learning. This is directed towards both learners and teachers. In digital learning, here is a good chance that you don't have to pay exorbitant amounts of money to acquire textbooks for school or college. As textbooks often become obsolete after a certain period of time, e-learning is definitely a cost effective way of learning because of the reduced cost.
- **Comfort Zone:** Comfort zone can be established in digital learning as you can study at the time that suits you. In case of traditional learning where all the students have to present in the class when the teacher is teaching. The same is not the case which digital education. In digital education, the students can do study according to their comfort.
 - Banks motivate people to make savings.
 - Banks mobilizes savings for the purpose of investment
 - For the formation of capital banks play a coordination function between savings and investment.
 - For the enlargement of production purpose banks provide credit facilities.
 - Banks provides financial infrastructure and funds for backward region which made balanced regional development in the country.
 - Banks plays a crucial role for expanding size of market.
 - Through banks government fulfil every objective of planned economic development.

➤ **Scope of digitalization:**

Digital education is gaining a lot of popularity with the increasing demand of education and wide spread use of net. With the evolution of technologies like the data centers, cloud and virtualizations, there is a large potential of technology to be integrated with education system. It is like a win-win situation for all. They are cost effective and easily accessible. Digital education is new way of teaching and learning system. It is one of the great achievements in the field of education. Hence there are many scope of digital education:

- Helpful For Organizations
- Helpful for professionals
- Helpful for society
- Easy transaction
- Helpful in banking system
- It will make people more technology friendly.
- It will develop their scientific and technological attitude towards digitalization.
- It helps in improving professional development and management.
- Technological advancement
- Digital education will be very much helpful in making the each and every person technology friendly that they can make it more excess able.

➤ **Challenges of Digital India:**

The digital technologies are creating changes in what students learn due to high uptake, as a result of the change in how they learn. They afford new opportunities and provide different learning experiences resulting in high quality learning outcomes. Much has been written about what makes a difference to student learning outcomes. It is clear that there is no single factor, but rather a system that influences quality learning outcomes. Following are the some challenges of digital india.

- Less Social Acceptability in rural area
- Technology phobic
- Not willing to experiment in the traditional setup
- Irrational concepts for the technology
- Lack of facilities in the rural area
- No proper training of using technology
- Time consuming
- Negative aspects of digital components- There are also some concepts with digital technology that it is the reason for distraction or unethical behaviour; physical health concerns; and data privacy issues.
- Frequent changes- Due to changes and advancement in the device models/technologies/functionality etc. teachers endure uncomfortable.

- Expensive-It is very expensive. That is why we see that most International schools and schools that have digital education are far more expensive than the regular schools.
- It's quite problematic at times for individual to express their correct motive or demonstrate the set of skills they have got in a digital medium rather than orally.
- The overarching challenge is to maintain privacy
- Many of us have this irrational fear of towards technology and are not able to accept digital education. But if a teacher mitigates these challenges he/she can make his classroom teaching interesting.

Impact on Economy

India's economy has witnessed a significant economic growth in the recent past by growing 7.3 per cent in 2015 as against 6.9 per cent in 2014 and third quarter of 2017. The steps taken by the government in recent times have shown positive results as India's gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost at constant. This clearly shows that the Digital India initiative introduced by Indian government has contributed a lot to boost the economy of the country. The Digital India project itself will create employment opportunities for 17 million people directly or indirectly which will help in fighting against unemployment problems in India. The estimated impact of Digital India by 2019 would be cross cutting, ranging from broadband connectivity in all Panchayats, Wi-Fi in schools and universities and Public Wi-Fi hotspots. The programme will generate huge number of IT, Telecom and Electronics jobs, both directly and indirectly. Success of this programme will make India Digitally empowered and the leader in usage of IT in delivery of services related to various domains such as health, education, agriculture, banking, etc. The digital India mission would make all the government services available to people of country through common service delivery outlets. This is helping in inclusive growth by enabling access to education, healthcare and government services to all the citizens of the country. People are getting better advice on agriculture and health care services. Governance will help in reducing corruption and getting things done quickly. Digital locker facility is become a great help for citizen to store digitally their important documents like pan card, passport, mark sheets etc. It will help in getting things done easily. It saves times and no need to stand in long queues for getting our documents would be reduced and helping in decreasing documentation and reducing paper work. Digital India mission is away for cashless transactions and country is already in move towards less

cash economy. According to analyst the digital India could boost GDP up to \$1 trillion by 2025. According to World Bank report a 10% increase in mobile and broadband penetration increases per capita GDP by 0.81% and 1.31% respectively in developing countries.

➤ **Conclusions:**

In this paper we have highlighted the concept of digital India, and it also tries to explore its advantages, scope and challenges in the digitalization. The vision of digital India is grand. It is a huge step towards building a truly empowered nation. If successful, it transforms citizen access to multimedia information, content and services. India has started towards cashless economy, transparency of governance through egovernance, m-governance. The need is about to empower citizen through universal digital literacy and universal accessible digital resource.

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